time to strengthen Public Distribution System, press into operation mobile vans, reveiw continuously the availablity and prices of essential commodities through Control Rooms and committees set up at the State and District level, intensify dehoarding operations and take strict actions against hoarders and blackmarketeers in accordance with the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations. The Central Government has increased allocations of wheat, rice and edible oils of the States for distribution through the network of fair price shops. Available information indicates that State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have generally taken steps on above lines. The Central Government has also strengthened arrangements for monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities. Meetings have been held with representatives of trade and industry urging them to take steps for containment of the prices.

**Setting up of an Urban Water Supply Sewerage and Infrastructure Development Corporation**

473. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Urban Water Supply Sewerage and Infrastructure Development Corporation; if so, what are the details regarding its constitution, scope of activity, source of financing, administrative powers and its control over implementation of schemes; and

(b) in what manner the State Governments and/or concerned urban centres would be involved in the working of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) With a view to extending technical help and guidance as well as long term finance to the municipal bodies and local authorities in the country for the formulation and implementation of Urban Infrastructure Development Projects relating to Water Supply, Sewerage, Sanitation and other Urban Services, a proposal to set up an Urban Development & Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation is under consideration of the Government. In the Cetrnal sector of the 7th Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 55 crores for the setting up of this Corporation.

**Increase in the Prices of Various Essential Commodities**

474. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of various essential commodities under the Public Distribution System has been increase from 1.1.1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) to (c) There has been no change in the central issue prices of essential commodities supplied through the Public Distribution System w.e.f. 1.1.1988 except in the case of levy sugar the price of which has been revised upwards from Rs. 4.85 per

kg to Rs. 5.10 per kg., consequent upon an increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1987-88 season from Rs. 17/- to Rs. 18.50 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery and higher manufacturing cost of sugar determined for the production of the sugar year 1987-88.

**Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme**

475. SHR F. M. KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various States which have implemented so far the Crop Insurance Scheme and the areas covered thereby State-wise;

(b) the details of the crops to be insured, State-wise;

(c) the benefits to be accrued to farmers by the scheme;

(d) the steps Government have taken to bring the remaining States under the Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to protect poor farmers in the intervening period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The names of the States which have so far implemented the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme, areas and crops covered, and benefits by way of indemnity claims accrued to the farmers under the Scheme are given in the enclosed Statements I and II. [*See* Appendix CXLV, Annexure No. 20].

(d) and (e) The Scheme is voluntary in nature. The State Governments are free to opt for the Scheme. Earlier, the indemnifiable limit for all crops was 80 per cent of the actual average yield for last 5 years. However, in February, 1987 the Government of India decided to make the scheme more attractive and beneficial to the farmers, by providing 3 rates of indemnifiable limits for Wheat and Paddy depending upon variability in yield. These rates are 80 per cent, 85 per cent and 90 per cent of the last 3 years' average yield. This decision is effective from Rabi 1986-87 season.

**श्रम मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का कार्यान्वयन**

476. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह पता लगाने के लिए कभी कोई प्रयास किया गया है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबंधों और हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के वार्षिक कार्य क्रम का शत प्रतिशत कार्यान्वयन अभी तक क्यों नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों तथा हिन्दी अनुभाग की फाइलों को छोड़कर ऐसी फाइलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें राजभाषा में, अर्थात् हिन्दी में काम किया जा रहा है;

(ग) मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने उपक्रम काम कर रहे हैं और प्रत्येक उपक्रम में राजभाषा से संबंधित कार्य के बारे में क्या स्थिति है; और

(घ) मंत्रालय में हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और द्विभाषी कम्प्यूटरों, टेलेक्सों, टेलीप्रिंटरों आदि की संख्या कितनी है ?

**श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाईटलर) :** (क) जी, हां। विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की समय-समय पर आयोजित बैठकों में ऐसे मूल्यांकन किये जाते हैं और राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा हिन्दी के